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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement made on 20 February 1992 by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 61, 62, and 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement made on 20 February 1992 by the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

I am glad today to meet you, the delegates of both sides, who have concluded the 6th north-south high-level talks with success.

I feel satisfied with and highly praise the joint efforts you have exerted for the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, Cooperation and Exchange between North and South" and the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula", which became effective at this time.

The coming into effect of these documents is an epoch-making event and a landmark on the way to realizing peace and reunification of the country.

With the north-south agreement and the joint declaration coming into effect, the north and south could break with the past full of mistrust and confrontation and make a new turning-point for reconciliation; further, they are able to eliminate the danger of war and are looking forward to the bright future of peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

The pledge of the north and south to reconcile themselves to and cooperate with each other without fighting and to advance towards reunification proved irrefutably that neither the outside forces nor the differences in ideology and system can split our nation, one and the same blood, which has lived for thousands of years.

Now, all the compatriots in the north and the south, as well as abroad, actively support and warmly welcome the success of your talks, regarding it as the common success of the nation and the historic victory of the national ideal.

With the 6th north-south high-level talks as a momentum, our fellow countrymen have taken a truly valuable first step forward towards the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This step should not be stopped nor faltered; it must unfailingly be continued over to the reunification of the future.

To this end, the independent stand should be maintained before anything else.

The division of our country caused by outside forces should on all accounts be ended through the efforts of our nation itself.

If one side depends on foreign forces and tolerates foreign interference when the country is divided into the north and the south, it can be viewed as an attitude of confrontation, not an attitude of reunification.

Such an attitude will make it impossible to implement the north-south agreements properly and will make it difficult to conduct dialogues for which both sides bear responsibility and which is trusted by both sides.

Now that both sides have promised reconciliation, they must discard the idea of confrontation and trust their fellow countrymen and rely on the national force of independence instead of depending on foreign forces.

The north and the south must also direct primary attention to the settlement of the question of peace and take practical measures for ensuring peace in the country.

Since they have agreed on non-aggression, the north and the south must stop the arms race and realize disarmament.

Herein lie the most reliable guarantees for non-aggression and also the way to remove completely the apprehension of "invasion" from the north and invasion from the south.

Now there is no need for foreign troops to be in our country, nor is there any reason for foreign military bases to be kept there.

We consider that it is high time for us to make a decision on this problem.

The nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula should also be solved.

We do not know whether there are still nuclear weapons in south Korea or all of them have been withdrawn.

This state has not removed up to now the grave concern of those of us who have been exposed to a nuclear threat for more than 30 years.

So far as we are concerned, as we have already declared repeatedly, we do not make nuclear weapons nor do we have any need to do so, to say nothing of the fact that we do not have them.

We have no intention of nuclear confrontation with neighbouring big Powers and, moreover, it is unimaginable for us to develop nuclear weapons which can exterminate the same nation.

No one will have a doubt about this.

Promoting the great unity of the nation is the fundamental spirit of the north-south agreement.

If the north and south are to become reconciled and achieve reunification, they should in any case bring about great national unity, transcending differences in ideas and systems. Opposing each other and

regarding the other as a heretic because ideologies and ideas differ, only produces the result of national disruption.

Everyone, being a Korean, should put the common interests of the nation to the fore, subordinate everything to it and unite on the basis of patriotism and the spirit of national independence.

We should destroy the barriers in ideology and system and pursue a policy oriented to great national unity of broad range and love of the country and the nation for uniting the whole nation.

The agreements which became effective at the 6th north-south high-level talks are a pledge made by the responsible authorities of the north and south to the nation.

The Government of our Republic regards these historic agreements as precious results of the efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and will make our every effort to implement them.

We are convinced that if the north and south build up mutual confidence by working on details, adhering to the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity they will be able to give our people greater pleasure in the future and achieve without fail the reunification of the country in the 1990s, which the entire nation desires.

In conclusion, I express my expectation that the north and the south will join efforts to open more forcefully the way to peace and the reunification of the country, and I wish the delegates of both sides greater successes in the future.